Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher.

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The Cambria Freeman

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One copy, three months, - - - -	50

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We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

AMERICAN
Anti-Incrustation Company's Office.
No. 147 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
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THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Will remove SCALES from STEAM BOILERS and keep them CLEAN, render the Boiler less liable to EXPLOSION, AND CAUSING A GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

These INSTRUMENTS haae been in SUCCESSFUL use during the last TWO YEARS in many of the LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS of Philadelphia and other parts of the United States, from which the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of their WONDERFUL SAVING OF FUEL AND LABOR have been received.

☞PARTIES having BOILERS would do well to call at the office and examine testimonials, etc. JOHN FAREIRA, Pres't
EZRA LUKENS, Sec'y and Treas. [ju.4. 3m.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FOREIGN SHIPPING
AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE.

We are now selling Exchange (at New York Rates on

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
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Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
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Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET & BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS
ALSO,
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose,
Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves,
Iron and Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs,
Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and
Force Pumps,
And every description of goods for
WATER, GAS & STEAM.
No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Send for a Price List. [apr.23.-1y.

10,000 PRIME CIGARS just received at M. L. Oatman's, one door east of "Freeman" office. Also, a large stock of the best brands of Chewing Tobacco. Cigars at wholesale prices.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.
Aug.13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. D. W. Zeigler has taken the rooms on High street recently occupied by Lloyd & Co. as a Banking House, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*

DR. H. B. MILLER,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.
Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Altoona, June 18, 1868.-6m.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Will be sold at a great sacrifice, if sold soon, a number of
THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS,
POINTS and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and CASTINGS.
COME AND SEE, FARMERS,
and you cannot fail to purchase.
Ebensburg, July 30, 1868. E. GLASS.

M. L. OATMAN,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell
THE UNEQUALLED
METROPOLITAN OIL!!

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.
October 17, 1867.-6m.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN.
JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.
Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.
Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. j13.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12.-1y.

[ORIGINAL.]

"MY PRETTY MAMMA!"

I have such a pretty mamma sleeping quietly upstairs,
With her hands as nicely folded as she keeps them when at prayers,
With her hair, so soft and shining, parted smoothly from her face,
And a wreath of flowers fasten'd there to keep it in its place.

She is looking pleased and happy, and I think she dreams of me,
For she smiles a little, as she does when I am on her knee.

When I went to kiss her softly, very carefully I stepp'd,
For my papa often told me not to wake her when she slept.
But I could n't hear her breathing, and she looked so white and still,
That I went and whispered to him that my mamma must be ill.

I was sorry when I told him, but I did n't want to cry,
For he says it is n't manly for so large a boy as I;
But I guess it made him pity me to see how hard I tried,
For my great big papa drew my head upon his breast, and cried.

Then he said she was n't ill, but only sleeping where she lay:
And I think he told me, after that, she'd have to go away;
But I'll go as well as mamma, for he promis'd me I should,
Oh! to stay with her FOREVER, if I tried to be as good.
LINNET.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

Correspondence of the Cambria Freeman.

PARIS, September 1, 1868.

The American who visits Europe for the purpose of sight-seeing will do well when landing at Liverpool to *do* the places between that and London, upon his way to the great city, and also before leaving England's boasted city, see all the interesting sights to be found therein, before crossing that narrow water, the English Channel, and seeing Paris; for Paris, the heart and soul of France, once seen, with its beautiful buildings, its elegant streets, beautiful shops and gaily dressed citizens, London, with its dark, soot-begrimed old houses, its narrow, crooked, and often dirty, streets, its sombre-looking inhabitants all dressed after the one pattern, (and in American eyes, a peculiar pattern,) loses nearly all the charms it at first possessed, and Paris, only Paris, is then enjoyed. Observing only the dress of those around him in Paris, a New Yorker would be unable to determine that he was away from home, so closely do the styles of dress in the two cities resemble each other. It seems strange that with New York city three thousand miles from Paris, and London not three hundred miles away, the dress of the New Yorker so much resembles that of the Parisian that the difference can hardly be detected, while that of the Londoner is so different and peculiar that he is known in a moment. Johnny Bull, notwithstanding the warm weather, (and it was fearfully warm in London during this summer,) dresses in the heaviest material, buttons his coat closely about him, wears around his burly neck a cravat composed of about a square yard of silk, and claps upon his head the inevitable black silk high hat, and with a flower in his button hole, saunters out to swelter in the heat; while the Parisian uses such material for his clothing as keeps off the heat, and does not think his dignity gone forever if he dons a straw hat, or a low-crowned hat of any other material, so it is in keeping with the balance of his dress, (for good taste seems to crop out at all times,) and seems to be prepared for whatever amount of heat is dispensed. A few such warm seasons as the one just passed might have the effect of causing a change in the style of John Bull's attire, for during the past season numerous letters were sent to the *Times* suggesting that *gentlemen* set the example and discard clothing unsuitable to the season, in the hope that the lower classes, whose occupations caused them to be exposed to the heat, might follow the example thus set them. But I started to say something of Paris, and must do so.

Paris, no matter when it was first founded, for authorities differ about it, or whom it was named after, for here again there is a difference of opinion, is certainly the headquarters of European luxury and pleasure, and offers to the visitor the noblest houses, the most imposing streets, the finest pleasure grounds, and has the greatest variety and best regulated amusements of any city in the world; and yet, notwithstanding the position now occupied, improvement is being made, and the attractions multiplied every year. Old houses are being torn down, and in their stead new ones of most beautiful design and elegant finish are erected; old streets are "wiped out" of existence, and beautiful broad avenues take their places; while the finest opera house the world has yet seen is rapidly being completed, at a cost of $3,500,000, gold. The situation of the city, especially those parts bordering on the sluggish river Seine, can hardly be considered good, yet so perfect is the system of drainage and sewerage, that anything like sickness from this cause is not known. The streets and roadways are so cleanly swept that one may walk for miles in the carriage way without soiling the most highly polished shoe; and in many cases I have seen the carriage-ways *scrubbed* as foot-walks are scrubbed at home, with broom and water. So smooth are the streets that the smallest ponies draw such loads as would call forth the intervention of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and that seemingly without effort, and one is almost inclined to think that carriages used here would never need repair, but when their term of service was ended that they went to pieces like the "Wonderful One-horse Shay." Most interesting museums, and collections of all that is interesting in sculptures, paintings or curiosities, (the Louvre Museum being probably the finest collection in the world,) are open to the public free of charge, and beautiful gardens, abounding in shaded walks and cool retreats, with charming fountains constantly playing, and excellent music discoursed at certain hours of the day, are to be found all over the city, and are fully made use of, for at certain hours all Paris seems to turn out and heartily enjoy what is offered. All this of course costs a great amount of money, which the people have to pay; but though we at home often read of grumbling and discontent, no evidences of it are shown to the casual visitor, and as a proof that the people have confidence in the government, the zeal to obtain a share in the late loan is cited. I was passing, late at night, along the Rue Rivoli, on which is situated the hotel of the Minister of Finance, and upon the side-walk in front of the building was gathered a motley throng of the lower class, numbering I can scarcely say how many. Some were chattering as only the French can chatter, others were smoking their pipes or cigarettes, or eating a frugal lunch, while more were quietly sleeping upon the stone sidewalk. The crowd attracted my attention, but I passed on. For three nights in succession did I notice the same thing; but on the third evening the crowd was so large that a squad of *sergens de ville*, or police, was on duty to preserve order. On this occasion I made inquiry, and found that these people were only would-be subscribers to the loan, who, taking time by the forelock, had come early to stay all night, that they might be on hands in good time on the morrow. The sight was a singular one, and if these people are of the dissatisfied, and are only awaiting the opportunity to cause a change in government, I can only say they exhibited a strange desire to get rid of their money. Among the better classes whom I have met, the pride they have in their beautiful city seems to sanction all expenditure of money for improvements such as I have mentioned as taking place; and to the poorer classes the work it gives them is a sufficient recompense for the taxes paid, to say nothing of the pleasure they take in the public gardens, etc.

During the summer season the Parisians nearly all seem to live out of doors. On all the principal thoroughfares, and in fact on all streets, are located cafes and restaurants, where coffee, wine, beer, absynthe, cognac, &c., &c., without limit, are dispensed to the thirsty ones. In front of these establishments upon the sidewalks are great numbers of small tables, around which sit those who refresh themselves, and in the open air, in full view of all passers by, calmly and complacently sit and sip whatever they have seen fit to order. It is quite "the style."—Everybody does it, and nobody finds fault with it. Coffee with cognac is the favorite drink, seemingly, but absynthe is to a seemingly fearful extent disposed of, and considering the fact that an absynthe drinker is about as far gone as an opium eater, there must be a number of Frenchmen on the way to ruin. The rotation of meals which a Parisian usually observes is about as follows: Upon rising, generally pretty late, he has a cup of *cafe au lait*, (coffee with milk,) a *petit pain*, (small roll of bread,) and possibly some butter, (always unsalted,) and if in season, a few radishes; about 12 o'clock he takes a breakfast, or luncheon, of bread and meat and a bottle of wine; between five and six o'clock he takes dinner, consisting of about three to five courses, and during an hour or so later takes half a cup of coffee without milk and a small glass of brandy. These meals are generally all taken at the public coffee-rooms or restaurants, and as I stated before, all classes of people frequent them; though it is said that the desire to live a more retired mode of life is gaining ground, and the number of those who take their two chief meals at home is increasing. This is looked upon by most Americans as a sign that while America, in the matter of fashions in clothing, copies after France to a certain extent, France is disposed to copy many things after America. The adoption of American ideas in France is more likely to take place than the adoption of *anything* new in England, and this is shown by the fact that there is now in operation, on the rue Malasherbes, one of the prominent streets, an American cracker bakery, where all sorts of American crackers are made and sold, and in connection with the establishment a genuine American soda water fountain, the foaming water being served out by a good-looking American citizen of African descent from Baltimore, and both branches of the establishment, I am informed, are well patronized. At all times a crowd of curious people congregate about the window, evidently admiring the workings of the apparatus, but seemingly afraid to indulge.—Besides these I have noticed, in sundry show-windows labeled "cravates Americaine," a display of neckties, bows, &c., such as are worn at home, and which are quite different in many respects from these made on this side; and have noticed repeatedly advertisements of "Americaine Gray's Papier Collares." At hotels now-a-days the *table d' hote*, or public table, is generally patronized in perference to taking meals in private rooms; and in many other ways the tendency to adopt our ideas and manners is evinced.

A GRAND REVIEW.

I was quite fortunate in being in Paris upon the 14th and 15th days of August, the former day being the occasion of a grand review of troops, and the day following, the great Parisian celebration, the "Fetes Napoleon." At the review, which took place on the Champs Elysee, about forty thousand troops were drawn up in two lines along the beautiful thoroughfare, and with a great sounding of trumpets and beating of drums, the Emperor and Prince Imperial, preceded by a squad of the celebrated *Gentre Garde* and followed by a numerous staff, rode from one end of the lines to the other, both of them acknowledging repeatedly the salutes of the assembled thousands. The Emperor looks somewhat older than most of the pictures and photographs which we see at home represent him to be, but still looks as though he might for some time yet be able to take care of his empire. The Prince Imperial, now about thirteen years of age, is a fine looking boy, with a fine face, but seemingly too large a development of head for the size of his body. The review brought out a great crowd of people, who, after the affair was over, quietly dispersed, many of them, doubtless, to get ready for the festivities of the morrow.

THE EMPEROR'S FETE,

barring the cause of the celebration, may be compared to the American Fourth of July upon a very large scale. The celebration takes place upon August 15th each year, and is arranged by the Emperor, he giving from his private purse largely to the poor, aged and infirm in all parts of the city, and providing open air theatres, with good performers, for the amusement of the people. A full description of how the day was celebrated would require more space than I care to take, so I give a mere outline of the order of the day, to give some idea of how things of this kind are managed here. At six o'clock a salute was fired from the guns at the Hotel des Invalides, announcing the commencement of the fete, after which came an abundant distribution of alms to the poor. The troops received an additional allowance of wine, and permission to remain out of their barracks until twelve o'clock at night. They were also allowed half a day's extra pay.—At one o'clock high mass was celebrated with a *Te Deum* at Notre Dame, and about the same hour the different theatres and other places were thrown open, free admission being granted, and the very best artistes appearing, of course all these places of amusement were crowded to excess, but the conduct of the audience, composed principally of the working classes, was of the most exemplary character. The Trocadero, a large open space in the West End, was the scene of innumerable amusements in the way of theatres, shooting galleries, flying horses, etc., etc., etc., such as one sees surrounding one of our State of County Agricultural Fairs, but on a more extended scale, and here the people were to be found in great numbers, enjoying themselves at the top of their bent. There were vast crowds of people to be found everywhere, but the best of order prevailed, and no crowding or pushing anywhere. The crowning glory of the whole celebration, however, was the grand illumination in the evening, and display of fireworks, which took place at three different places in the city. On each side of the Champs Elysee there are rows of gas lamps, the posts being about twenty feet apart, and the distance being, from Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomph, about two miles and a half.—Each of these posts was surmounted with twenty gas-burners, and the posts connected together by pipes on which there were twenty burners, between the posts. All these burners were covered by ground glass shades, white in color. These when lighted presented one continuous line of light, the effect of which can hardly be imagined, and which it would require a better pen than mine to describe; while on the numerous trees, on each side of the street, *thirty thousand* paper lanterns of all colors, were hung; and all the public buildings were illuminated in the most beautiful manner, the gas jets, for the most part, following the outline of the building, so that you could rapidly distinguish, from a very great distance, any of the many public edifices. At nine o'clock the grandest display of fireworks that could be imagined was given from the square surrounding the Arc de Triomph. After which the firing of guns announced the close of the fete, and the crowd began to retire.

One thing that attracted my especial attention was the excellent conduct of the multitude that had assembled in the streets to view the illumination, fireworks, etc. There was no boisterous merriment, no jamming or crowding, but everything was conducted in the most pleasant manner. Of such an occasion in an American or English city, I am certain I could not have written as much. About half past eleven at night a violent rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, burst over the city and quickly dispersed the few people left on the streets, and soon everybody was at home, and the city presented its usual appearance. B.

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A Lady's Tribute to Seymour.

The *Revolution*, Mrs. Cady Stanton's paper, publishes this extract from a letter of a lady in regard to the Presidential nomination:

In private conversation Governor Seymour is instructive and interesting, and is, if possible, more remarkable for his elegance of manner, and graceful courtesy in the drawing room than for his matchless and magnetic power as a public speaker. Although most captivating in private life, he is in no sense a man of forms or fashion. In his presence the plainest persons are at their ease—and feel at once that they are with a kind and good man, Democratic in all his instincts, principles and purposes. Simple and unostentatious, strictly temperate, he uses neither strong nor spiritous liquors, not tobacco; of the most refined tastes and elevated morals; it is said of him, by those who have known him from his early youth, that he was never under the influence of strong drink—never known to tell an untruth or utter a profane oath—to indulge in a vulgar story, a coarse anecdote or an obscene jest—nor did he ever violate the proprieties of the Sabbath, or sit at the gambler's table, nor cross the threshold of more fashionable vice. Purity of life is with him a marked characteristic. Educated in the Episcopal church, he has ever remained faithful to its communion, adorning its doctrines by a blameless life and multiplied deeds of charity.—Yet free from sectarianism, he has contributed liberally to the erection of every other church and place of public worship in the city of Utica and its vicinity. An active Trustee of Hamilton College (a Presbyterian Institution) he has been made by it an L. L. D., as well as by a Methodist University in another State. The children of the orphan asylum have been guests at his house (which is a house of prayer,) and it was noticeable that, when the news of his nomination reached Utica, these children spontaneously turned out in procession, and manifested their joy in many pleasant ways peculiar to the innocency of childhood.

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..The Newport *Mercury*, established one hundred and ten years ago, has Benjamin Franklin's press, the first imported from England, in 1720, and on which the first newspaper of the country is said to have been printed, twelve years later.—The Mercury bears an odd contrast to the to the great metropolitan dailies, typographically and editorially. It continues to be worked off on an old hand press, and one man does the greater part of the editorial labor, including sweeping the office and doing the "chores."

GREAT EARTHQUAKES.

The following is a list, hastily put together, of the principal earthquakes in modern times:

Earthquake in Syria in 1837. This was felt on a line of 500 miles in length by 90 in breadth: 6,000 persons perished. Valdivia, in Chili, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1837.

In 1837 an earthquake was felt in Conception, in Chili; it extended from Copuapo and Chiloe from north to south, and from Mendoza to Juan Fernandez from east to west.

In November, 1835. Conception was shaken by a severe terremote, extending to Osorm, more than 400 miles distant.

On the 2d of February, 1835, the whole island of Tschia was shaken to its foundation.

On the 16th of November, 1827, the plain of Bogota was convulsed.

In November, 1822, the coast of Chili was visited by a most destructive earthquake.

In 1815 the province of Tomboro, in the Island of Sumbana, about 200 miles from the eastern extremity of Tava, was destroyed. Of a population of 12,000, twenty-six individuals only survived; and the area over which the effects extended was 1,000 square miles in circumference.

In March, 1812, violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Caraccas. The surface undulated like boiling liquid and terrific shocks were heard underground; 10,000 of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins, and the mountain Silla lost about 300 feet by subsidence.

In 1811 and '12, earthquakes were felt in South Carolina and the valley of the Mississippi from New Madrid to the mouth of the Ohio in one direction, to and the St. Francis in another, and was convulsed in such a degree as to create new lakes and islands. Humboldt, in the Cosmos, remarks that this is one of the few examples on record of the incessant quaking of the ground far from any volcano. The grave yard at New Madrid was precipitated into the bed of the Mississippi, and Cramer's *Navigator*, published in Pittsburgh in 1811, states that the ground whereon the town was built, and the river bank for fifteen miles below, sank eight feet below their former level. A space of land, three hundred miles long by one hundred broad, were suddenly drained at New Madrid during the same earthquake.

In 1806 a new island in the form of a peak, with low conical hills upon it, is said to have risen from the sea among the Aleutian Islands, east of Kamschatka; and in 1814 another extraordinary convulsion happened in the sea of Unalaschka, in the same archipelago. A new Island of great size, with a peak 3,000 feet high, as Milton says, "rose like an exhalation."

On the morning of February 4, 1797, the volcano of Tunguragua, in Quito, and the surrounding districts, experienced an undulatory movement, lasting about four minutes. In the same year four fifths of the town of Cumana was shaken down.

In Canada earthquakes occurred in 1663, in 1721 and in 1791.

In the Caraccas, on St. Matthew's day, 1790, an earthquake caused the granite soil to sink, and left a lake 800 yards in diameter and from 80 to 100 in depth.

In March, of the same year, at Santa Maria di Niscemi, some miles from Terranova, near the southern coast of Sicily, the ground gradually sunk for a circumference of three Italian miles, and in one place to a depth of thirty feet.

In 1786 there was an earthquake in Java.

The shocks of the earthquakes at Calabria began in 1783, and lasted till near the end of 1786. 40,000 died of disease consequent upon their suffering.

In 1772 forty villages in Java were destroyed. In 1770 a great part of St. Domingo was shaken, and a previous earthquake, namely, in 1751, had destroyed Port au Prince, its capital.

Chittagong, in Bengal, was destroyed in 1762.

The earthquake at Lisbon took place on the 1st of November, 1755.

On the 24th of May, 1751, the town of Penco was totally destroyed.

In 1746 Peru was visited by a tremendous earthquake. In the first twenty-four hours two hundred shocks were experienced. Lima was destroyed and part of the coast near Callao converted into a bay. Nineteen vessels in Callao harbor were sunk, 4,000 citizens lost their lives.

In January, 1699, no less than two hundred and eight shocks were felt in Java.

In 1868 Quito was again afflicted.

In 1893 shocks of earthquakes spread over the whole of Sicily and the city of Catania, and forty-nine other places were leveled to the ground, the number of killed being almost incalculable.

In 1692 there was an earthquake at Jamaica, and in 1693 in the small isle of Sorea.

In 1759 the shocks in Syria were protracted for three months, and felt over a space of more than 10,000 square leagues. Accon, Balbec, Damascus, Sidon, Tripoli and many other places were leveled to the ground, and over 20,000 persons perished.

In 1868 there was a great earthquake at St. Thomas.

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MEN cannot be decent without the means of decency, nor moral without the external conditions of morality.

TAX OFFICE SCENE.

TAX COLLECTOR.—Now, Mr. Jay Cooke, we are ready for you, sir. Your moneys and credits show $120,000; your household furniture, office fixtures, horse and buggy and some more little things foot up $4,575 more. Total, $124,575. Deduct $120,000 held in Five-twenty Government bonds, which are not taxable, and the balance is $4,575. Your State and county tax on this last amount is $71.50.

Now, Mr. Bellows, I have your receipts ready. Your money and credits show $950; shop fixtures and tools, $1,875; household furniture, $85; horse and wagon, $275. Total, taxable for State and county purposes, $3,950. Tax, $79.

BELLOWS.—How is this, Mr. Collector? Jay Cooke's personal property amounts to $124,575, and he pays only $71, State and county tax; while I, with less than $5,000, all told, am asked to pay $8.50 more than he.

JAY COOKE.—Ah, my good friend, a word with you. You see my $120,000 in bonds are not taxable. In the country's extremity, with other truly loyal men, I came to the rescue with my greenbacks. I loaned my bleeding country, threatened with destruction by rebels and copperheads, my money, and with the gratitude which becomes a grateful people, engaged in the interests of God and humanity, I am exempt. Thus it should ever be with a magnanimous Christian people.

BELLOWS.—And I, in my country's real extremity, had no greenbacks to loan, but I shouldered my musket and gave my body to the cause, a leg of which I left on the field of Shiloh, as you see; but a greatful people, engaged in the interests of God and humanity, have had no tax exemption for me. Your boys were able-bodied young men, and fearing you might lose them, you paid enough to secure my two sons as substitutes, and both were killed before Petersburg.—Your position may be all right, but I really can't see it.

JAY COOKE.—But you see, Mr. Bellows, mine was a voluntary act. I could not be compelled to furnish the money.—You volunteered it is true, but you would have been compelled to go.

BELLOWS.—Yes, sir. I did volunteer when my services were needed; but your voluntary act was after the act was done. When you felt sure your investment was safe, and if it was not safe and the rebellion was successful, then we were all in the same boat. The policy that exempts your hundreds of thousands from taxation and taxes my few hundreds is founded on villainy, sir. You loaned your greenbacks, worth less than sixty cents on the dollar, and are now claiming dollar for dollar in gold in payment. In gold interest, with the former and present depreciation of paper, you have been paid twice over, and if you should lose every dollar you advanced, you would still be whole. I risked my life, gave a limb and my two darling boys to the cause, and when I came home to my family and to work for their support, I am made to pay full National, State and county taxes on my little possessions, while your bonds, purchased with depreciated greenbacks, are exempt. This nice little game of God-and-humanity, universal liberty, superfine loyalty and patriotic disinterestedness, is downright deceit and robbery, sir. With our ballots, next November, we will sink any man or set of men who stand up for it so deep that Gabriel's trumpet will never reach them. Do you mind that, Mr. Jay Cook? [Exit disputants.]

TAX COLLECTOR. *sotus.*—It strikes this individual rather forcibly that it ain't all wind that blows out of that Bellows.—[Newark Daily Journal.

◆

A DREAM REMARKABLY FULFILLED.—Rev. L. W. Lewis is now publishing in the Texas Christian *Advocate*, his Reminiscences of the War, and gives this remarkable instance of the fulfillment of a dream:

"A man by the name of Joe Williams had told a dream to many of his fellow soldiers, some of whom had related it to me months previous to the occurrence, which I now relate: He dreamed that we crossed a river, marched over a mountain and came near a church, located in a wood, near which a terrible battle ensued and in a charge just as we crossed the ravine he was shot in the breast. On the ever memorable 7th of December, 1862, as we moved at double-quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove Church, a small frame building belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding on the flank of the command, and opposite to Williams, as we came in view of the house. 'That is the church, Colonel, I saw in my dream,' said he. I made no reply, and never thought of the matter again until in the evening, we had broken the enemy's line and were in full pursuit when we came upon a dry ravine in the woods and Williams said: 'Just on the other side of the hollow I was shot in my dream, and I will stick my hat under my shirt.' Suiting the action to the word, as he ran along he doubled it up and crammed it into his bosom. Scarcely had he adjusted it before a minnie ball knocked him out of the line. Jumping up quickly, he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head and shouted, 'I'm all right!' The ball had gone through four thicknesses of his hat, raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand just over his heart, and dropped into his shoe."

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
THURSDAY, : : : : : OCT. 1, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
GEO. W. CASS, WM. V. McGRATH.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. C. E. Kemerly.	13. J. C. Ammerman.
2. Chas. M. Lessenz.	14. W. P. Withington.
3. Chas. Buckwalter.	15. Wm. P. Gorgas.
4. Geo. R. Berritt.	16. Wm P. Schell.
5. H. R. Coggshell.	17. C. L. Pershing,
6. Reuben Stahler.	18. A. C. Noyes.
7. R. E. Monahan.	19. W. A. Galbraith.
8. D. L. Wenderick.	20. John R. Packard.
9. Bernard M'Grau.	21. James C. Clark.
10. William Shirk.	22. Jas. H. Hopkins.
11. A. G. Brodhead.	23. Edw'd S. Golden.
12. John Blandig.	24. Sam'l B. Wilson.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

FOR CONGRESS:
COL. JOHN P. LINTON, Johnstown.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.
FOR PROTHONOTARY.
Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.
FOR AUDITOR:
JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.
FOR SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

CHANGE THE CONGRESS.

The election of Congressmen for the next term is scarcely less important than the election of a President of the United States. During the last two years it has been impressed vividly upon the minds of all right-thinking men, that an immense power for the public weal or wo has been assumed by Congress. Since the death of President Lincoln, who was called the "government," Congress has declared *itself* the "government," and has treated the executive head of the nation as a mere supernumerary and an incumbrance. It makes all the difference in the world with these loyal gentlemen whether the Chief Executive is in the interests of Radicalism, or whether he considers the validity of an oath, and is only willing to administer the government according to the terms of the Constitution. It was in the latter character that Andrew Johnson chose to act, and for that reason he has been vilified, denounced and thwarted at every turn. Congress has arrogated to itself all the powers and prerogatives of the government; has been at once the Legislative, Judicial and the Executive branches; has made the law, expounded the law, executed the law; has, in a word, been law-maker, judge and sheriff—not to say a *very great criminal* besides.

Their two thirds majority in Congress has allowed the Radicals to do these things. Andrew Johnson, however much he may have disappointed the real friends of the country in many particulars, has shown himself in his contest with Congress to be as true a man as ever filled the Presidential chair. But he has been President under very peculiar circumstances. No other President labored under the disadvantage of being confronted by a two-thirds majority. Andrew Jackson himself could have done nothing more than Andrew Johnson has done—he could only have interposed his vetoes between the mad violence of Congress and a suffering people, and his vetoes, like Andrew Johnsen's, would only have been overridden, and himself put to scorn.

And so it can only be in the future, unless the complexion of Congress is changed at the same time that a Democratic President takes hold of the reins of government. Horatio Seymour is a good man—as a statesman immeasurably the superior of General Grant—but to be President with Congress as it is now composed can be productive of but little good to the country.

It is our duty, as American citizens, to remove this Congress—this clog to the peace, prosperity and happiness of our country; to choke off the leeches and vampires that are exhausting the life-blood of the nation; to not only elect a man to the Presidency who is fit to fill the chair that has been occupied by Washington, Madison, Jackson and Buchanan, but at the same time to remove every obstacle to the clear and full discharge of the duties of his office. We do not ask for a Cromwell to clear our halls of Congress at the point of the sword, to plunge the country anew into the horrors of a civil war,

"And shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

There is a more peaceable way out of the difficulty. It is in the hands of every American citizen. It is the ballot. Let us vote in the spirit of intelligence and patriotism, and the Radicals will be driven from Washington as the thieves and money-changers spoken of in the good book were driven from the temple.

The candidate for Congress presented to the Democracy of this district, is a gentleman every way worthy of the suffrages of the people. He is no stranger to them. Col. LINTON has proved himself a patriot on the field of battle and in the councils of our State. His record is open to the inspection of all. There is no entry there of treason to his country, of bargain and sale to a corporation, of private speculation, of oppression to the down-fallen. It is a book that may be known and read of all men, and to its pages Col. LINTON can point with honest pride and satisfaction. In public and private life his reputation is without a blemish, and not a word can be said in praise of his opponent that may not with equal truth and justice be spoken of Col. LINTON himself; while much that might be urged in his behalf forms no part of the personal or political record upon which is based Mr. MORRELL's claims for re-election.

Col. LINTON is the equal of Mr. MORRELL in all that pertains to private character, while in ability for the position to which they both aspire he is eminently his superior. He is not a man of cramped intellect or contracted knowledge. He may possess but few of the qualities requisite for the successful management of a large manufacturing establishment, but his mind is sufficiently comprehensive to take a broader view of the interests of his country and his constituents than is embraced in the bearings of the tariff upon the article of railroad iron. He is above and beyond the seeking of a place in the councils of the nation merely to employ his time in advocating the interests of a mammoth corporation with which he might be prominently and pecuniarily connected. No, he has a more enlarged view of the duties of the position to which we hope he will be called, and he possesses the judgment and ability to perform those duties as becomes a man who has the welfare of his fellow-men at heart.

In short, Col. LINTON is a man eminently fit to represent the people of this district in Congress—a man who can form an opinion and express it without the aid of a second party—a man who could argue in defence of any measure which might need defending, and who would not be forced to flood the country with speeches other persons had written and he himself had never delivered. We sincerely trust that he will be triumphantly elected, and we ask every Democratic and Conservative citizen who peruses this article, and who is a resident of this Congressional district, to go to work zealously and faithfully and do all he can to bring about this most desirable result. A change in Congress is imperatively demanded, and the way to effect that change is to elect such patriotic, deserving and honest men and unflinching Democrats as Col. LINTON to represent us, and then we may depend upon equal and exact justice being meted out to all sections and all classes of our people, and may expect to see the various departments of our government working in perfect harmony with each other for the common good.

Convincing Address.

Grant, in a recent speech at St. Joseph, Mo., which was evidently prepared with great care, and which is certainly the most elaborate and satisfactory he has yet made, thus made clear his views and opinions in a manner that will go down to after generations as the great speech of the times:

ANNUNCIATION OF HIS POLICY.

I return my sincere thanks for this hearty reception.

HIS OPINION ON RECONSTRUCTION.

I have been traveling for two weeks, every day.

WHAT HE THINKS OF FINANCE.

And most of the time at night, over mountains.

CONCERNING NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Visiting this Western country, which I am now seeing for the first time.

THE GLORIOUS FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.

I am fatigued, weary, dusty, and unable to address you.

A MAGNIFICENT PFRORAOION.

I thank you, but I cannot speak to you this evening.

After this, let us hear no more carping about the ability of Hiram Simpson, alias Ulysses Samnel, as a speaker.

The Difference.

The principal features of Grant's policy are:

Gold for the bondholders; rags for the laborers.

The South for the negro.

The disfranchisment of the white race, supremacy of the negro, military governments for the Southern States, and unquestioned tyranny in order that "we may have peace."

SEYMOUR'S POLICY.

The whole country for white men.

One currency for all—the bondholder and the mechanic, the producer and consumer.

Enfranchisement of the white race, plenty of work for the negro, with the responsibility of supporting himself; abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, military governments, and pro-consulates, freedom of speech, of the press, and the elective franchise, and cheerful assent to the declared will of the people.

"Choose Ye Between Them."

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has exhibited from official documents the fact that Mr. Surveyor General Campbell has cost the people more than thirty thousand dollars during his term of three years than Mr. Barr did, and that, in his best year, he paid less, by more than seventy thousand dollars, into the treasury.

These facts are uncontradicted. People of Pennsylvania make your choice between Charles E. Boyle and General Wellington H. Ent on the Democratic side, and Hartranft and Campbell on the Radical side.

On the one side honesty, competency, and integrity, on the other, Radicalism, whatever that may be.

WHILE the Radicals, at loss for argument, are resorting to empty shows, bright ornaments and other boyish playthings, to endeavor to win the people, at the same time they are using the people's money to pay for these displays. Their immense horde of office holders are made to bleed freely for such displays, and these office-holders are supported by heavy taxation of the people.

. . George R. Cochran, Esq., a prominent member of the Pittsburgh Bar, heretofore a Republican, has been converted to the Democratic faith, and is now stumping for Seymour and Blair.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM RAMPANT!

A Radical Opinion of Irishmen and Catholics.

On ordinary occasions, says the Alton *Democrat*, the vagaries of the *Chicago Post* would not merit even a passing notice. It has a penchant for squibs and a weakness for puns; but rarely, if ever rises to the dignity or an argument.

The article quoted below possesses significance only as illustrates the genuine radical animus toward the Irish and foreign element in this country. The editor of *The Post*, be it known, is Mr. Charles H. Ray, formerly principal editor of the *Chicago Tribune* and recognized as one of the chief leaders of the party in Illinois. He was a member of the late Chicago convention and was potential in the councils of the Illinois delegation thereat:

NIGGER, NIGGER, NIG!

"Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" was the question formerly asked of the electors of Illinois by every Democratic candidate on the stump.

"Nigger equality at the polls is the sign of nigger equality in the family," say all the Democratic orators of the day.

"Allow the nigger to vote and you have both political and social equality everywhere," cry all the copperheads of the north.

What a lie these assertion are—one an all! Political equality is one thing, social equality is another thing. Political equality is of the law. Social equality is of the woman. The law says, come up. Madam says, stand back!

Teddy O'Flaherty votes. He has not been in the country six months. But he has been through Dan O'Hara's court. He is naturalized. Terence O'Manus swore for him that he had been five years in the United States: that he was a *jintleman* of good moral character, and Dan O'Hara knew that he was a Democrat. And so he was naturalized, of course.

He has hair on his teeth. He has never knew an hour in civilized society. He never stepped on anything more solid than a dirt floor in his life until he stood on the deck of an emigrant ship. He is a born savage—as brutal a ruffian as untamed Indian of the North American tribes. Of course he can't read. He can't write. All books to him are sealed. He only believes in the priest; and the priest's only little less a barbarian than he. "Be Jasus I'm a Dimmecrat!" is his shibboleth. Breaking heads for opinion's sake in his practice. The born criminal and the pauper of the civilized world, and withal the innocent victim of the statecraft of England and of the priestcraft of Rome—a wronged, abused and pitiful spectacle of a man capable of better things, pushed straight to hell by that abomination against common sense called the Catholic religion, and that outrage upon political decency falsely known as American Democracy. To compare him with an intelligent freedman would be an insult to the latter.

Do American women run after Teddy O'Flaherty? Are they in haste to marry him? Oh, father of a beautiful daughter are you afraid that she will break away from your love and kindness and make Teddy a companion? Yet, how much less danger of her marrying a nigger! The black man, if he has been at all favored by the chances that slavery afforded, is the superior of Teddy in the things which women value, but his color is against him and so Cuffee and and Paddy are equal—the first having the most civilization; the latter, being the whitest.

Now marriage is not a thing of the law, save and except as the law directs how it shall be celebrated. If a decent woman wants to marry Teddy O'Flaherty, the law takes no cognizance of her low desire. If she wants to marry a nigger, the law is equally dumb. When, then, you can point out to us that the race of Americans is in danger of destruction by the admixture of the O'Flaherty blood, we shall be ready to believe that it is in danger of deterioration by the admixture of nigger blood. Putting color aside what is there to choose between Teddy and Cuffee?

The country has survived the Irish emigration—the worst which any other country was ever afflicted. The Irish fill our prisons, our poor houses, our reform schools, our hospitals, our eleemosynary and reformatory institutions of all sorts. Scratch a convict or a pauper, and the chances are that you tickle the skin of an Irish Catholic at the same time,—an Irish Catholic made a criminal or a pauper by the priest and politician who have deceived him and kept him in ignorance, in a word, a savage, as he was born. He has not, thus far, deteriorated the American blood. Why then fear that with these obtacles of race and color in the way, the nigger will accomplish that in which the Irish have failed.

Bah! This appeal to the fear of the populace that we must have a care lest this country, "like Mexico," be ruined by a mixed race is only the gabble of rascals who want to perpetrate injustice under cover of a popular prejudice. Mexico was not so ruined either. The priests, bishops, monks, nuns, operating upon the Catholic laity did the job for that unhappy republic. Just as Catholicism which is despotism, goes out, Mexico rises.

The danger of miscegenation, white with black, is, then as remote as that Teddy O'Flaherty will succeed in making his way by marriage into the American families by whom he is abhorred. We have been acquainted with Teddy a long time. He has dug numberless canals, made many railroads, fought many a fight, voted the Dimmecratic ticket, been in many a jail and pauper house, and he has all the while been priest ridden. The fat, sleek, rosy-gilled liars and scoundrels (consciously such) who have been about him, have kept him in ignorance, robbed him of his pence, and given him after many sprinklings of his holy water, what they call passports to heaven; but he is Teddy O'Flaherty yet; and if he wore disposed to marry, there's—Bridget only. Miscegenation is not for him.

There is not a Democrat who would not boil over with rage if we should tell him that Cuffee could accomplish that in which Teddy failed. Let us dismiss, then, this question of the degeneration of the blood as one that is unworthy of our notice,—as one of those side-issues that the copperheads and the man-sellers have raised to obscure the merits of the issue before the people.

When, after both Teddy and Cuffee are civilized, they want to marry white women and the white women are willing, we should like to see the law that would prevent them. But the truth is that, with civilization will come that dislike to mixture of blood which white and black alike maintain. They are barbarians like the old nigger drivers of the South or the Democracy of Five Points, who commingle the two streams, white and black.—*Chicago Post, Sept. 9.*

. . A. L. Wier, of Freeport, Pa., heretofore a strong Radical, has come out from among the foul party. He served in the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment during the war with credit.

WHO DID IT?

It was the party that now asks you to support Grant and Colfax, that repealed the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and thereby robbed the taxpayers of the State of over six millions of dollars.

It was the party that asks you to support Grant and Colfax, that sold the public works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and thus placed the people of this State at the mercy of that soulless corporation.

It was the men who now support Grant, that said, when secession was first talked of, "let the South go, we can get along better without it than with it," and who called the flag of our country a "flaunting lie," a "polluted rag."

It was the party that now asks you to support Grant, that caused the war, and after they had it inaugurated, robbed the soldiers who enlisted in it, and taxed their families who were left at home.

It was the party that now asks you to support Grant, that hired soldiers for gold and compelled them to take greenbacks—that fed them on rotten herring, clothed them in shoddy and gave them paper-soled shoes to wear.

It was the party that now asks you to support Grant, that told you the war was waged "only for the restoration of the Union," and now when the war is over prevents the Union from being restored.

It was the party that now asks you to support Grant, that established National Banks for the benefit of the rich, and by which the laboring men of the country are robbed annually of over *eighteen millions of dollars.*

It was the party that now asks you to support Grant, that concocted the infamous bond scheme, by which the wealthy men are exempted from taxation, and the poor—farmers, mechanics, and laboring men—made the slaves of the bond-holders.

It was the party that now asks you to support Grant, that gave tax-exempted bonds to the rich for greenbacks, and now say that those bonds must be redeemed in gold.

It was the party in power that established, and now maintains, the negro bureau, to feed and clothe the negro population in the South at an expense to the laboring white men of the North, of *forty millions of dollars annually.*

It is the party that asks you to support Grant, that keeps a standing army in times of peace, to attend to niggers and Bureau officers, at an expense of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER YEAR.

It is the party that asks you to support Grant, that has made the public debt what it is, and increases it at the rate of *ten millions of dollars per month.*

It is the party that asks you to support Grant, that makes the expenses of the government *five hundred millions of dollars per year.* When the Democracy controlled, the expenses amounted to but *eighty millions per annum.*

It is the party that asks you to support Grant, that compels you to pay the enormous taxes that are levied upon you—that gives gold to the rich and greenbacks to the poor—that makes white men slaves for the negroes—that keeps an army of officials to pry into your business, and that robs you with taxes and prices, such as had never cursed any country or people.

If you want a continuation of hard times—high taxes—disunion and demoralization, vote for Grant and Colfax.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Political and New Items.s

. . An interesting feature of the Blair-Pendleton reception at Indianapolis on the 23d was a company of beautiful young ladies, marching down the sidewalk in military order, and carrying Chinese lanterns.

. . A young man by the name of Lincoln, whose father told stories and played President, says he does not intend to vote for Seymour and Blair, thereby causing great relief to three or four million Democrats.

. . In Hartford, Connecticut, the Radicals are charging each other with swindling in connection with purchasing the necessary equipments for the Tanner clubs in that city. It is understood that both parties tell the truth.

. . General Longstreet, during his late visit to one of his former staff officers, Colonel John W. Fairfax, of Loudon county, was, contrary to the generally credited report, understood to favor the election of Seymour and Blair.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

. . It is now regarded as certain by military men that an Indian war, embracing all the tribes east of the mountains, cannot be avoided. The savage has painted his face, and will not be content until he has taken the requisite number of scalps to prove his prowess and courage.

. . The outrage and murder of white women by negroes in the South have become an almost daily occurrence. Radicalism has not only made the freedmen equal before the law, but above the law, if they will vote the Radical ticket and aid the Grant party in disfranchising white men.

. . The negroes under their carpet-bag leaders marched to Camilla, Georgia, on the 19th ult., armed and equipped, and supplied with rations, to persuade the white people to vote for Grant and Colfax. The meeting was a failure, the negroes returning with fewer voters than they took with them.

. . An attempt was recently made to poison an entire family by the name of Hoffecker, near Rees' corner, Maryland, by a hired negro girl who had been refused permission to attend a holiday festival. She placed the poison in the coffee for the family, but failed to do any serious injury by making the dose too powerful.

. . Gen. Sheridan telegraphs that he thinks Col. Forsythe and his party can hold out against the Indians who are besieging him in Fort Republic, as they have *a considerable supply of horse flesh.*—In the meantime fifty thousand men are employed at an expense of $150,000,000 a year to prop up negro governments in the South. No comment needed.

. . The Radical darkies of the Louisiana Legislature have introduced a bill to deprive the State Courts of the power to naturalize foreigners. It was reported to the Judiciary Committee of the House.

. . Since the New York nominations *nine* Republican papers in Iowa have turned over to the support of Seymour and Blair. They can't see it for Grant—they say he's a drunkard and a butcher.

. . Hon. T. J. Maginnis, a leading member of the Zanesville bar, a gentleman of high social standing, and formerly a Republican State Senator from Muskingum county, has left the corrupt and corrupting Radical party, and has taken the stump for Seymour and Blair.

. . Benjamin Teachout has been found guilty of poisoning his wife at Eagle, Wyoming county, New York, and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of November next. Teachout is a farmer in good circumstances sixty years old, and has long been a member of church. His wife was an invalid, and it appears that he poisoned her because he thought she was a burden.

. . All sorts of electioneering tricks were resorted to in the political campaign in Maine, generally good natured, and some decidedly original. The Democrats, for instance, greased the rails on the Kennebec railroad to prevent the Portland Republicans from getting up to the big Republican demonstration at Augusta in season. The Republicans chalked their wheels, however, and went ahead. This trick, we believe, was in retaliation for one played off by the Republicans in detaching a train of Democrats from their engine in a way to cause a perplexing break of connection with the Pendleton meeting at Bangor.

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Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

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N. B. We hereby inform the public that we are not connected with any of the GIFT ENTERPRISE ONE DOLLAR CONCERNS in this city. All concerns offering a Gift, Premium, or any other article free of cost to Agent, or to any one, are in direct violation of laws against Lotteries. We have information, from reliable authority, that all Gift Concerns in this City will be closed up by the State Police.
☞ FOR ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR.
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August 20, 1868.-3m.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : OCT. 1, 1868.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

AN EDUCATION IS A FORTUNE.—One of the best places to acquire a sound education is at the Normal School. Write for its circular. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.

THE CAMPAIGN.—The political meetings held throughout the northern part of the county last week were, for the most part, complete successes, although the weather was most unpropitious for such gatherings, and it could not have been expected that people would turn out in any great numbers, however much they might have desired to listen to the discussion of the important issues involved in the present campaign.

The present week, so far, has been extremely favorable for out-door meetings, and the gatherings have improved in numbers accordingly. The meeting at Hemlock, on Monday afternoon and evening, we are informed, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which has ever assembled in Washington township. It was addressed by Messrs. Linton, Rose, Scanlan, Oatman, Shoemaker and Tierney, and was in all respects a glorious success. Two splendid hickory poles were raised without the least accident or mishap, and the unterrified Democracy of ever faithful Washington have expressed their determination to put up another one after the Radicals have raised the one they propose to erect on Monday next. They are bound to "see them and go two better."

At Wilmore, on Tuesday evening, another glorious rally was held, and the utmost good feeling and a firm determination to work for the great and important cause for which all Democrats should be laboring was manifested by every participant. The speakers on the occasion were Messrs. Oatman, Shoemaker, Johnston and Sechler, of this place, and splendid music was furnished by the celebrated Newry silver cornet band, and every thing passed off gloriously. No districts in the county will give better accounts of themselves than Wilmore and Summerhill on election day.

Outside our own county the good work is progressing nobly, and nowhere have the Democracy entered into the contest with a better will than in the neighboring county of Indiana. On Saturday last a hickory pole 150 feet long above ground, was successfully raised at Strongstown, and the largest meeting ever witnessed in that region assembled on the occasion. Excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs. Thompson and Clark of Indiana, and were received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. The editor of the *Freeman* was expected to be present and address this meeting, but other appointments prevented. The election of Gen. Foster to Congress in place of Covode has been determined upon by the Democracy of his district, and Indiana county is bound to do her part in furtherance of that commendable object. With such energetic men as Thomas Cresswell, Esq., of Strongstown, at work in that Radical stronghold, much may be expected of the Democracy of Indiana, and hence we look for an unprecedented reduction in the Radical majority there at the coming election.

BRIEF MENTION.—The articles in the last *Alleghanian* and Hollidaysburg *Register* will probably receive attention, if deemed worthy, when the editor again reports for duty. ——See the great Zingara Bitters advertisement in another column.——Two valuable cows were killed by a freight pusher, near Wilmore, on Monday morning.——Mr. Pat'k Conwell, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, had both legs broken, on Thursday week, in consequence of a heavy piece of timber falling upon them from a barn he was helping to raise. One leg had to be amputated.——The Democratic Mass Convention at Greensburg, on Tuesday next, it is confidently expected, will equal if not exceed in numbers any like demonstration ever held in Western Pennsylvania. Hons. Geo. H. Pendleton, Richard Vaux, Wm. F. Johnston, J. B. Jeup, Edgar Cowan and H. D. Foster are the speakers announced.——Hon. A. M'Allister has sent the Williamsburg *Vindicator* an ear of corn measuring 13 inches, upon which there was 14 rows of corn, averaging 58 grains to the row, and making in all 814 grains.——Messrs. Frysinger & Walters, of Lewistown, have purchased the Clarksburg (W. Va.) *Conservative*.——The relict of the "late lamented" is not in London, but in Altoona, a cable dispatch to the contrary notwithstanding.——Mrs. McKinstree, of Mt. Union, was struck on the head by a backing gravel train, a few days ago, and seriously injured.——We were shown two potatoes, the product of one stalk, grown in the lot of Mr. John Dougherty, of this place, which together weighed thirty ounces.——A pheasant alighted on a dead tree in front of Mrs. Hutchinson's residence, in this place, on Tuesday evening last, and remained there fully fifteen minutes, or until frightened away by a stone thrown at it. Considering that the pheasant is an untameable bird, this visit is a somewhat singular one.——Wm. Elder, while engaged in making some repairs at the hoisting machine of the Hollidaysburg Furnace, on Saturday last, was accidentally precipitated down the machine, a distance of fifty-five feet, and so seriously injured that he died on the following morning.——An unoccupied frame house in the Second Ward, Altoona, was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday night week. Supposed incendiarism.——Messrs. Row & Co. have retired from the Scott House, Johnstown, and been succeeded by Mr. Huston, of Latrobe.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We learn that a young man named Jones was shot in the face, and slightly injured, on Thursday last, by Nicholas Nagle, constable of Carroll township. Mr. Nagle had a warrant for the arrest of young Jones, who was charged with assault and battery and using threatening language, and was attempting to capture him, but Jones refused to be taken and started to run. The officer called on him to halt, and fired a shot in the air to intimidate him, but Jones still paid no attention to the summons. Nagle then informed him that he would certainly shoot him if he did not give himself up, but Jones continued his flight, whereupon the officer fired a second shot, which entered Jones' cheek and passed out near the mouth, causing a slight but painful flesh wound.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES CLOSED.—The *Triduum*, or three days' devotion, which was commenced in the Catholic Church here on Sunday morning last, closed at nine o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. The exercises throughout were of a most solemn and impressive character, and the members of the congregation generally availed themselves of the opportunity afforded for approaching the sacraments and participating in the other exercises peculiar to this time of grace. The resident pastor was aided by Revs. Brown, of Loretto, Cristoph, of Carrolltown, McGovern, of Bellefonte, and Farren, of Tyrone, and several fine sermons were preached during the progress of the exercises.

A VENERABLE SERVANT.—A correspondent of the New York *Tablet*, writing from Elizabeth, N. J., under date of Sept. 15th, 1868, speaks thus of the venerable Father LEMKE, a priest well known and greatly beloved among his co-religionists on the Alleghenies, as indeed he was by all classes with whom he came in contact:

"About six years ago we Elizabethans became aware of a notable looking stranger pacing quietly through our streets. The children called him Santa Claus, because he had a long white beard, and the older people thought he had stepped out of some painting of the olden times, some St. Peter or St. Jerome. One of our most valued citizens, since then happily a Catholic, was one day induced by curiosity, for he had not the slightest interest in our religion, to step into the "little barn of a church," where, burdened with his predecessor's debts, the Rev. Father Henry Lemke had been so recently placed; "and there I saw," said he, "the dress that was worn eighteen hundred years ago; I heard a language that was spoken eighteen hundred years ago, the same principles that were given to the world eighteen hundred years ago, and saw a priest officiating who looked as if he might have lived and preached all that time." Besides all this the sick soon began to know him, both as priest and physician, and the most bigoted Protestants—and let me assure you we have that delectable article in all its glory here—honor him, and speak of him now "as the priest who works miracles." So he does, for he cures the sick when all others have despaired of them, and more miraculous still, has lived on hermit's fare and quietly freed his people from this debt, brought down some Benedictine nuns, who have won all our hearts, built them first a small house, and now has just completed a large Convent for them, where in about two weeks they will receive boarders and day scholars, and if they make gentle, earnest, unaffected women, after their own pattern, they will be a blessing to the country.

"Now for the first time—since it is no longer for himself, but for others—Father Henry throws open his doors and permits the public to come and help, which means there is a fair going on in the school house at the corner of Spring and Magnolia streets, which will close on September 12th, I believe. We have had one week of rain.—Won't the good people in Elizabeth who read your paper, and they are not a few, give us one week, or half a week, of that other kind of shower we like so much? Let them recall that Father Henry has asked nothing of them before; that he has suffered innumerable privations, that he has labored with the old fashioned missionary spirit among us, and we all know has *walked* many a weary mile in rain, and mud, and dark and cold, far beyond the limits of his parish, to attend to our sick. The Irish have grateful hearts, we are told, and are incapable of envy. Let them prove it and join hands with the Germans in helping Father Henry now. There will come a day—God grant it is far off—when the venerable old priest, with his inevitable cane, and his constant little companions, whom we see capering around him, his pet dogs, will no more bring romance into our prosaic streets. Let us lay up for ourselves the comfort of remembering we have given him *one* great pleasure. And now is the time.

S. M. B."

IF THERE is any thing an honest farmer likes it is *plain dealing*. It is his own way of doing things, and he will never do business if he knows it, with any one who is even disposed to take advantage of him. When he is dealing in corn and wheat, he isn't afraid of any man getting ahead of him, but when he goes to town to buy things with which he is less familiar, then he wants first of all an honest man to deal with. All visitors to Oak Hall, are struck with the "Instructions to Salesmen" posted on the wall, and signed by the proprietors Wanamaker & Brown. This is one item:

No mis-statement shall ever be made about the material, quality, value, fit or in ANY particular as to the character of an article offered for sale. The utmost fairness, candor, honesty and truthfulness, shall be exercised in every transaction. No overpraising, puffing up, or anything bordering upon deception, shall be practiced, in the sale of goods.

LITERARY.—Godey's Lady's Book for October has been on our table for several days. Its contents, as usual, are rich and varied. "First time at Church," a rarely excellent steel engraving, is its frontispiece, while the "Refreshing Drink," is an exceedingly fine picture of its kind. The fashion plates are unusually elaborate, and upon the whole, this number compares favorably with any of its predecessors.

Ballou's Monthly Magazine for October contains a number of excellent papers. We commend this magazine to our readers as furnishing a large amount of valuable reading, for a very moderate price.

MULTUM IN PARVO is Latin for "much in little," but the expression is applicable in only one sense to the fine establishment of C. T. Roberts, which has the "much" muchly, but nothing "little" in the store, stock, proprietor, or aught else, save the many useful little things kept there and the little price asked for all articles offered for sale. If you want "little" or "much" in his line, *Cham* is the man to buy from.

A CONSTANT STREAM.—Almost every day brings something new to the extensive store of J. Patton Thompson, next door to Ebensburg Bank. The proprietor is all the time in the city, and when his eye rests on any style of goods which would be likely to please the tastes of his customers he buys and forwards it. So his stock is always complete and always cheap.

WIDESPREAD.—The reputation of Mayer's fancy dry goods and millinery establishment, in Parke's new building, Johnstown, is every day becoming more widespread among the ladies of Cambria county, and few think of buying a large bill of goods anywhere else. An immense and splendid assortment is at all times offered very cheap for cash at this popular emporium.

BUY THE BEST.—When a man buys a suit of clothing he ought to buy where he can get the best at the lowest price, and we are sure that no dealer in the trade offers greater inducements to purchasers than do E. Leopold & Bro., Main street, Johnstown. The clothing they sell is made of perfect material, in perfect style, and sold right for cash. 2t.

GONE EAST.—Our down-the-street merchant friend, Mr. R. R. Davis, is now in the East purchasing his Fall stock, and there is no doubt he will buy the right goods at the right prices, and sell them right when he gets them here. So don't buy your fall outfits until you see what he brings.

HATS AND CAPS.—Our friends of the masculine persuasion will find embraced in the really magnificent stock of goods just brought to this market by V. S. Barker, a full line of hats and caps of the latest styles and of all sizes and textures. Get your heads into them.

Johnstown Letter.

WRITTEN BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

MISTER EDITOR—The election 's comin' close up, and I want you tew beseech all the "loil" tew be at the poles. Some of our fellers here think that we abolishunists can carry Cambria county. Sez I, "Yer mite as well try tew carry this county *literally* as *politically*, but if we hold all our camp meetins we can skeer all the democrats out to the eleckshun, which will be doin' a good thing." The clerk of the "Inner circle," who rites all the kongresshunal speeches, congratulated me heartily. Sez he, "Nasby, you are a pointed writer, and if we don't carry this county it's not your fault." Sez he, "I wrote a hul book of poetry, and there's not as many idees in it all as there is in your little notis of Gov. Geary." This tickled my vanity, and sez I, "I can make speeches tew." As soon as the "niggers" and "diggers" heard this they all hollered simultaneously at once for "Nasby! Nasby!" till the wigwam rung with applaws. Then I riz and sed, "Fellow Diggers and Niggers—You don't understand the policy of the party you belong tew.—I've belonged tew the party for forty years, and my father belonged tew it for forty years before that." Sez I, "We might be called the 'Never-mean-what we-say' party. We hollers *peace* when we mean *war*. We always *preach* one thing and *practice* another. This we have done for a hundred years.—Bosting used to be the center of the slave trade, and all Eastern men who are now rich got their money by selling slaves. Our Pilgrim Fathers took ships tew Africa, stole niggers and filled their ships with them, and then fetched them here and sold them tew Southern planters who were just beginnin' tew raise cotton. I have seed gangs of niggers, bound two by two, goin' South, a quarter uv a mile long, drove by Bostonians and other saints of Massachusetts, till Congress passed a law against tradin' in slaves, and then they sold their ships, abolished the slave traffick, *got religion*, and began tew preach that slavery was a crime. Beecher, and Greeley, and Sumner, are now livin' on the money that their forefathers made by stealin' and seilin' niggers. Then was 'the times that tried men's souls.' Bymby we got cotton manufactories built, and when we wanted cotton the South made us pay a good price fur it, so the Lord put it into our minds to get possesshun uv the cotton lands ourselves. But we couldn't do this without preachin' *abolishun*. Then the war commenced, and it was us commenced it. We got to sendin' *insendary* pamphlets and schule masters and marms down South to preach *treason* and *Higher Law*. We got underground railroads to Canada, to run nigger slaves away on—the same niggers we sold a year or two before—and we got such fellows as Passmore Williamson for conductors. We stole sixty thousand niggers in one year. Then we got up 'Emigrant Aid Societies,' and sent *insendary* men to Kansas with Bibles in one hand and Sharp's rifles in the other, crying 'Peace! Peace!!' when there was no *peace*, just as we are doin' now. Lincoln sed 'there was nobody hurt,' when Chandler was sayin' 'there must be a little blood lettin'.' We got John Brown to take Harper's Ferry with spears and prunin' hooks, and we called it *peace*. In Congress we called the Southern members liars, thieves, chivalry, cut-throats, and called it *peace*.—Thus we *fit* on, callin' for *peace* and makin' war, till we got a war—the bloodiest war on record—all for peace. Thousands of soldiers *bled* and *died* to satiate the ambishun uv a few Dantons, and Robespierres, and Marats, in the North, who wanted the Southern people's *spoons, pianos* and *cotton*. Now the war 's over, but we are tryin' to get up another, and, to deceive the people, we must cry *peace!*—always *preachin'* one thing and *practisin'* another. We cried 'Union!' when we was dissolvin' the Union, and we cry 'Peace!' when we mean war. Do you suppose all this stir of *lamps* and *Grant whiskey* means peace? No, it means war, *'and, I repeat it, let it come!'* Better that we all die for the *Union* than that the *Union* dies for us!" (Cheers.) Sez I, "We got up all kinds of 'cock and bull stories' about nigger wenches bein' stuck in hollor trees, and roasted with fire till the trees busted and the poor wenches flew away into a pine grove and traveled seventy-five miles on a rail fence, over a swamp, till they came onto a *neighborin'* town, and was taken in for the purpose of carryin' the eleckshun by appealin' to sympathy; but while we are *preachin'* this we are *practisin'* cruelty ourselves onto the poor white trash deown South. This is our policy. We must *preach* one thing and *practise* another till we carry the eleckshun, if it can be carried. *Them's our principles*, and uf any man's got any *konshunce* he can't belong tew our party." When I sat down the Fourth Lieutenant moved to *censure* "Nasby" by a vote of thanks, which was done by tremenjus cheerin'. This was on Saturday evenin' just before we started for Wilmore. We then lit our tin lamps and started for Wilmore town, singin' John Brown. Some feller sed we looked for all the world like a string of lightnin' bugs, and when our coat-tails would fly up a *phosphorescent* light was emitted, just like that wich comes off uv decayin' vegetable matter.—This might have been true.

Well, we went to Wilmore town and held a meetin' for the *bones* and *sinews* of Summerhill township, the same immortal three hundred, or all that was sober enuff. "Into the jaws of death went the three hundred." Well, goin' up along, we was talkin' about the war that's comin'. Sez I, "We must *preach* peace at Wilmore, but war 's a good thing. It kills off the bad boys and purifies society, and Lord knows ef the hul creashun is as bad as our tanner's society it needs purificashun." When we got out uv the accommodashun car, which accommodated us for one hundred dollars, paid in advance, Mr. Miller, from the committee on ways and means, presented us with a *punkin*, which, he said, was emblematical of our growth.—That punkin, he sed, had growed since Grant was nominated, and so did our society. The Fifth Lieutenant was goin' to receive the punkin, when Mr. Boggs rose to a point of order. He said he didn't think it was proper *for one punkin to receive another*, and left it for the head centre tew decide. Sez I, "Mr. Boggs is right as tew the punkin, but it would be no violation of the rule for a *squash* to receive a punkin, and I suggest Mr. Boggs himself as a fit personage to receive it. This gentleman then arose and said, "My friends, I can't do justice to this subject till the punkin is cooked." This made the boys laff tremenjusly. We then had some Grant whiskey, a "nigger" song and a "digger" dance, all tew once, the diggers goin' round in a circle and singin' ugh! ugh! ugh! every step they took, while the niggers sung, "'Possum up a gum stump—cooney in the holler."

Yours, in the wool, NASBY, JR.

NOTA BENE, which is take notis.—When we was at Wilmore town there was no one to speak but Mr. Hunt, and he couldn't talk, so the meetin' was of short jurashun, and we scattered round and done purty much as we pleased. We did not respect private rights nor private property. Our boss tells us to take all the whiskey we can get, and to go into any house we please and abuse men, wimmen and children. Tanners may get drunk, and swear, and blaspheme, and go tew church the next Sunday and nothin' said. We are the "devil's pets," and don't do tew others as we would have them do tew us. Twenty uv us tried tew lick three copperheads, but we couldn't do it till we got a re infocement of twenty more. That made us *brave* and *manly*, and forty uv us licked three fellers tremenjusly. Then we broke into a whiskey shop and all got drunk, every one of us, and came home fightin' and hollerin' all the way. Our boss said it was all right to invade private property, stab and whip folks, and get drunk about eleckshun times. He says it will *skeer* the copperheads from the poles. A few more sech meetins as that uv Wilmore town ought to make us votes among the "God and Morrellity" party. N.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 28, 1868.

Dear Freeman—The excitement incident to the near approach of the election is growing intense. Both parties are straining every nerve in view of the close contest for Congress in this district. The Republicans are spending considerable money and using every other influence to carry the district. Meetings are being held every night in the week at some point or other, and the clap-trap and gaudy displays of tanners, wearing caps and capes and bearing flaming torches, is being made use of to sugar-coat the radical pill, which otherwise would be too nauseous for the stomachs of the "dear people" whose votes are so important to keep in power and place the cormorants who have grown fat upon the misfortunes and miseries of our common country. On the other hand, the Democrats are working hopefully and earnestly, for they know that upon the result of the election in this State depends in a great measure the future welfare of this once united, prosperous and happy people. Let every Democrat in the county, then, go to work and do his duty manfully, and in October little Cambria will roll up such a majority for Colonel Linton and the whole ticket as will carry terror and consternation into the radical ranks and inspire with renewed zeal and hope the heart of every true Union man in the country.

Herman Schroder, Esq., of New York, an able and eloquent German speaker, addressed the Democracy of this place, in the Club room on Clinton street, on Friday night last. His speech elicited frequent applause, and, considering the inclemency of the weather and the short notice given, was listened to by a large concourse of Democrats.

On the following evening the regular weekly meeting of the Club was held, at which there was a very large attendance. Mr. N. Horne was the first speaker on this occasion, and his address, which was delivered in his usual forcible and convincing style, was loudly applauded. Capt. H. D. Wodruff followed in a few encouraging remarks relative to the progress of the campaign in Northern Cambria, from which section he had just returned, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the speakers and three more for the entire Democratic ticket.

Preparations are in progress for an immense Democratic meeting on the Public Square in this place, on Wednesday evening next, and it is expected that a large turn out of Democratic and Conservative citizens will assemble at the time and place indicated, notwithstanding the fact that no brilliant display of flaming lamps nor other childish device will be made use of to attract them. Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, one of the most eloquent of the many eloquent orators now laboring in behalf of the Democratic cause, and other eminent speakers, will address this meeting.

S. J. Meany, Esq., of New York, the celebrated Irish orator, will address the people of Johnstown, on Thursday evening, Oct. 1. Mr. Meany has the reputation of being one of the most eloquent orators in this country.

A grand mass meeting of the Democracy is on the tapis for Saturday, Oct. 10th, afternoon and evening. It is to be held on the Public Square, and will be addressed by Gen, Richard Coulter, ("Fighting Dick,") of Westmoreland county, and other speakers not yet announced. An immense outpouring of the true friends of the Union is anticipated.

Six young men of this place, namely, Charles Fink, Joseph Sharp, Henry Glitch, Charles Moses, Edward Fronheiser and Wesley Cover, sons of some of the most respectable parents in this community, left on Tuesday last to attend the Lutheran College at Gettysburg, where, I believe, they intend to study for the ministry. May the blessings of a benificent Providence attend them in their efforts.

Mr. John Brady, proprietor of the Franklin House, has returned to his home after a sojourn of several months' duration in his his native Green Isle. His appearance indicates that his trip has been a pleasant and beneficial one physically.

It is said that the Radical Council of this borough has refunded the amount of the fine and costs imposed by our County Court upon police officer McDowell for his unwarranted assault upon a quiet and inoffensive farmer, named Weaver, in this place some months ago, and it is further said that the Radical candidate for Congress voted in Council for this iniquitous squandering of the people's money. Is not this offering a premium for crime?

Workmen are engaged in pueting the roof on the new United Brethren church on Vine street. Yours, &c., WISP.

AN INDISPUTABLE FACT.—An experience of many years in the business has enabled Mr. James J. Murphy to acquire a full understanding of the kind of ready-made clothing and furnishing goods which the people of this region require, and this knowledge has enabled him to purchase for the present season a most superb and unsurpassable stock, which he is now selling very cheap. Store on Clinton street, Johnstown.

A RUSHING BUSINESS.—Mr. Geo. Huntley is just now selling a great number of stoves of all kinds, the present cool weather having impressed people with the importance of preparing for the approaching winter. He sent out no less than eight stoves in one day last week, but has plenty more of the best makes still on hands, which he can sell as cheap as the men who manufactured them.

PUBLIC SALE.—Mrs. Mary Ann Kennedy will offer at public sale, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, Oct. 16th, the house and lot occupied by her in Summitville borough. The house is a two story frame, and there is a good stable, fruit trees, and excellent water on the premises. Also, will be sold a general variety of house furniture. 2t.

CARPETS.—No establishment in Northern Cambria pretends to keep so complete and so excellent an assortment of carpetings as do H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and as now is the time to clothe your houses as well as yourselves, you will do well to call and examine Harry's fine selections, which he is offering very cheap.

MORE ECONOMICAL, REMARKABLE certainty of prompt action, in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle*.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

OUR NEW FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞ C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug.20.-1y.

DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, whose wonderful cures, sure and instantaneous action, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Cuts, Burns, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., have astonished the civilized world. It is no new catch-penny, but an article that has stood the test of twenty years. The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand is at once the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. Try it and be convinced. No family should be without a bottle in the house—hundreds of dollars, and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use. Colic, Cramp, and Dysentery yield at once to its pain-curative properties. It is perfectly innocent, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. No matter, if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again and recommend to your friends. Hundreds of Physicians recommend it in their practice. None genuine unless signed, "S. I. Tobias." Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [oct 1.-1m.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

Is the best article ever known to
RESTORE GRAY HAIR
TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.
It will prevent the Hair from falling out.
Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin as others!
OUR TREATISE ON THE HAIR
SENT FREE BY MAIL.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Prop'rs.
For sale by all druggists. [sep.17.-1m.

DIED.

FITZPATRICK.—At Wilmore, on the 18th ult., Mr. John Fitzpatrick, aged about 45 years.

The deceased was an honest, worthy man, an accommodating neighbor and an exemplary Christian, and his death is regretted by all with whom he was acquainted. May he rest in peace.

STORM—At Chest Springs, on the 10th ult., Willie, only son of John and Agnes Storm, aged 10 months and 10 days.

"While moulders here the casket,
Bright in heaven shines the gem."

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of certain writs of Vend. Expon. and Al. Fi Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at Court House in Ebensburg, on Friday, the 16th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Solomon F. Ramey, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Jas. Maloney, Thos. Will, James Henry, and others, containing five hundred and sixty acres, more or less, about 70 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected one two story frame house, two frame barns and a water saw mill, now in the occupancy of John Stevens and Lewis Stevens, and a one and a half story house not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Mast.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Geo. Gurley, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in West Ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting twenty eight feet on High street and extending back two hundred and fifty-four feet to Lloyd st., adjoining lot of John Fenlon, Esq., on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house, a ware room and a frame stable, now in the occupancy of George Gurley. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. P. Tierney.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1868.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following Petitions for Eating House Licenses have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, to be presented to the Judges of said Court, on Tuesday, the 6th day of October next:

Andrew Forrest, Johnstown Bor., 3d Ward.
James O'Neill, Cambria Borough.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk.
Ebensburg, Sept. 24, 1868.-3t.

The Last Crowning Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of certain writs of Vend. Expon. and Al. Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Foster House in Johnstown, on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of David Faloon and L. Furlong, of, in and to a lot ground situated at Conemaugh Station, Taylor township, Cambria county, bounded on the south by Potts street, on the northwest by a street, and on the northeast by an alley, said lot being triangular in shape, having thereon erected a two story plank tavern stand, now in the occupancy of David Faloon. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of M. Doke et. al.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Mincely, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Franklin borough, Cambria county, fronting eighty-seven feet on Main street and extending back one hundred feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Charles Wendall on the south and Township Road and lands of estate of David Williams, dec'd, on the north, having thereon erected a two story plank house (weather boarded) and a plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said John Mincely. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of L. B. Cohick.

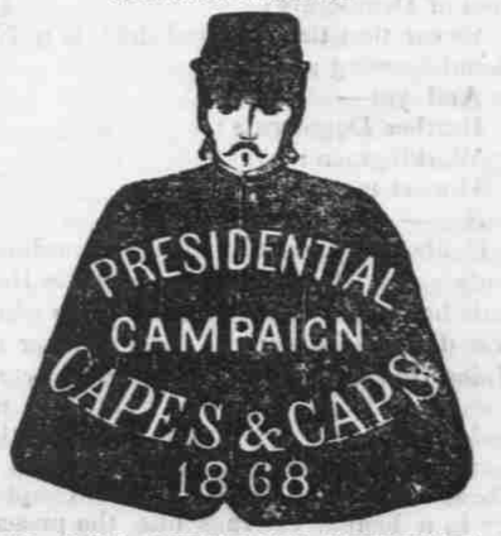
JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1868.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—In the matter of JAMES HENRY, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned here by gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James Henry, of Gallitzin, in the county of Cambria, in said district, who was, to wit: On the 10th day of August A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at Hollidaysburg, this 19th day of September, A. D 1868.

MARTIN L. LONGENECKER,
Oct. 1, 1868.-3t. Assignee.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STS., PHILA.,
GOOD BLACK SILKS,
GOOD COLORED SILKS.
1868.
FALL GOODS OPENING,
FANCY AND STAPLE
LYONS SILK VELVETS.
NEW STYLE SHAWLS.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
GOOD BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
N. B. New Goods received daily in large lots for Jobbing. [sep.17.-6t.

PHILIP HILL,
MANUFACTURER OF



NO. 204 CHURCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ *Send for Engraving and Price List.*
N. B—PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN TORCHES, 25, 28, 30, 35 and $40 00 per Hundred. [sep 17.-4t.

W. F. ALTFATHER,
MANUFACTURER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
PLUG AND FINE CUT
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.
AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,
MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 N. Front Street, Philadelphia. [sep.2. 1y.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Andrew P. Baker, late of Carroll township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay.

HENRY BYRNE, Executor.
Carroll Tp., Sept. 17, 1868. 6t.

PAMPHLET LAWS.—The Pamphlet Laws for the Session of 1868 have been received, and are now ready for delivery to the persons entitled to receive them.

GEO. C. K ZAHM, Proth'y.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 17, 1868.-3t.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Also, Entrance Nos. 102 & 104 Third St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
☞ Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity. [je.11, '68.-1y.

THE MERCHANTS'
PROTECTIVE UNION
MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume:

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400 000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior to, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.

By aid of the Mercantile Reference Register, business men will be enabled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the Monthly Chronicle, containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half yearly volume of the Mercantile Reference Register.

Price of The Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register, fifty dollars, ($50,) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five $10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to TWO copies; and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2566,) New York.

September 17, 1868.-9m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM, situate in Chest township, Cambria county, 4 miles from Carrolltown and 6 miles from Chest Springs. The Farm consists of 65 ACRES, of which 20 Acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance of the land is well timbered with marketable lumber. There is a comfortable Frame House and a Barn on the premises, besides a young and thrifty orchard of choice fruit trees. There are also a never-failing spring of pure water and other conveniences on the land. The property will be sold on fair terms and an indisputable title will be given. For further information apply to N. D EASTMAN.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they now reside, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loretto, (formerly owned by James McAteer,) containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or lest, 100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Blacksmith Shop, Corn Crib, Sheep House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to

B. & C SHIELDS.
Loretto P. O., Aug. 20, 1868.-tf.

JOHN CROUSE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES
AND LIQUORS.
BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY,
IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.

The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.

☞ Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co. Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Ann Kennedy, late of Munster township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KENNEDY, } Executors.
JAMES A. BROWN, }
Munster Tp., Sept. 17, 1868.-6t.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson Counties: I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of State Senator, and if elected pledge myself to legislate for the welfare of my constituents to the best of my ability. W. K. PIPER.

Ebensburg, Sept. 17, 1868.-te.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the electors at the ensuing election.

JOSEPH M'DONALD.
Ebensburg, Sept. 8, 1868.-te.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time with interest at fair rates.

JESSE R.--REDIVIVUS.

Jesse R. Grant, the author of Ulysses S. Grant, being incontinently choked off from writing "the life of my son" in the New York Ledger, had consoled himself by writing his own life in the New York Shoe and Leather Reporter. We thought at first glance it was a burlesque, but on reading a few sentences, the style, which defies competition or counterfeit, convinced us of its genuineness.

Jesse commences his life at the time he was born, and eat mush and milk, until he was fourteen years old, at which age he went to reside with Judge Tod. We quote:

"The first night I was at Mrs. Tod's I was put in the little log kitchen to make my supper, of mush and milk, with the judge's children. But that was all right with me, for, as I have said before, I had never thought of anything better to feed children on. There an incident occurred that fixed my destiny for future life, and perhaps had something to do with the taking of Fort Donelson. But as I have not room for that now, I will have to make that incident the subject of another letter."

The next is published in the same paper, and commences as follows:

"At the close of my last letter your readers left me eating mush and milk with Mrs. Judge Tod's children, in their little log kitchen. The mush and milk were not new to me, but the spoons and bowls used were entirely new to me. The spoons were the finest and nicest I had ever seen and the bowls were fine, pure and transparent. I thought I had never tasted anything so excellent. When I became a little better acquainted, I ventured to ask Ingersol, the oldest boy, who was about six years of age, what those spoons were made of. "Of silver," he replied. That astonished me still more, for I had never heard that silver was used for any other purpose than to make money, and I had never seen but little of it in that form. The bowls, he said, were china. I told him when I had children to feed (and I did not doubt but I would have) I would have such bowls and spoons for them to eat their mush and milk with. I then asked him what such spoons cost, and he went into the house to ask his mother; after drawing a full explanation from him, she told him to tell "Jess," a person must be very rich to get silver spoons—they cost eighteen dollars! That was a larger sum of money than I had ever seen, but I thought I *could* and would obtain it."

It will be seen that the great general's father is a little obscure in his explanation of the incident which fixed his destiny, "and perhaps had something to do with the taking of Fort Donelson." In fact the only part of the letter that can possibly have any relation to the reduction of that formidable earth-work is the sentence inclosed in parenthesis. It is possible that this great and good man, while eating his mush and milk with such astonishment and satisfaction, not only planned the siege of Fort Donelson but the hero who was to take it.

Jesse concludes as follows:

"Now, with these four objects in view—to-wit, the silver spoons, the wife at 25, the entire profits of my own labor, and the privilege to retire at 60, I started out on the great journey of life. Well, I succeeded in the other but for the intervening hand of Providence. That was delayed two years—and that no doubt had something to do with the taking of Vicksburg, and opening the navigation of the Father of Waters. But in my next letter I will fully explain this matter."

We wait with trembling curiosity and fear for the appearance of the next letter. We are curious to know why the "intervening hand of Providence" was delayed two years, and fearful that this promise to explain will be forgotten as was that in the first letter.

We earnestly hope not, however, for it is possible that Jesse R. may throw some light on the taking of Vicksburg, and relieve Gen Pemberton of the odium which still attaches to him for his remarkable surrender of that stronghold.—[*Louisville Courier.*

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

Horrible Outrage by Negroes.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Union, Sep. 12.

We learned yesterday the particulars of a horrible outrage perpetrated near Tyner's Station, by five negroes. Our informant, Mr. Stantirfer, is a gentleman well known to the citizens of Chattanooga, and his statements are true in every particular.—He is a farmer residing in the neighborhood of the scene he relates. It appears that the vicinity of House's camp ground, about one and a half miles from Tyner's Station, in the eastern part of Hamilton County, has for some weeks past been infested by a number of negroes, who have been a terror to the citizens by their numberless thefts, and their outrages upon the women of the farmers' households. On Saturday evening last, a family named Gardner, from North Alabama, at the Camp Ground, as the village is known, intending to make a permanent settlement. The family consisted of Hiram Gardner, an old man of about sixty years, and three daughters, all attained to womanhood. They had traveled from their old home in a wagon, containing their few personal and household effects. Arriving in the outskirts of the village, they determined to stay there until the following morning. After their frugal meal, they laid down in the wagon and went to sleep. About midnight they were awakened by loud noises, and, starting up in affright, found that a number of negroes were in and around the wagon. Mr. Gardner, a feeble old man, spoke to them. The negroes replied with oaths, and, seizing Mr. Gardiner, beat him severely. The women screamed, and, afraid of assistance arriving, the negroes hastily seized them, took them from the wagon, and, tying the two eldest, took the youngest of the women, who was about 25 years old, and the father, bound their arms, and hastily mounting their horses, disappeared in the woods. The two women, bound to the trees, screamed madly, but no person came to their assistance. After a fearful night of suffering and suspense, daylight dawned. Soon after daylight a farmer drove by the helpless couple, and at once went to their assistance. Unbinding them, they soon told him their sad story. The farmer took them in his own wagon and hastened back to the village. The news soon spread, and in half an hour a dozen strong men, armed to the teeth, started out to find the negroes and their victims. Taking the course pointed out to them by the two women, who accompanied them, they rode for about three miles through the woods, when they came upon the father and daughter, lying on the ground within twenty feet of each other, and both, to all appearances, dead. Mr. Gardiner was covered with blood, and a bullet-hole found in his breast. Miss Gardiner was lying entirely naked, and bore evident marks of outrage. Whiskey was at once applied to both the victims, and in a short time they were enabled to be moved. They were carried back to the village, and by evening Mr. Gardiner recovered sufficiently to relate the cruelties to which they had been subjected at the hands of the barbarous and merciless negroes. Mr. Gardiner stated that the negroes, five in number, had taken them rapidly to the spot where they were found, and after dismounting, had tied him to a tree, and two of the negroes seized his daughter while another proceeded to outrage her person. Maddened by the scene, feeble as he was, and numerous as were the negroes, he attempted to break his bonds and go to his daughter's rescue. His attempts were vain, and he cried out in anguish for help. One of the negroes with an oath told him that he would stop his mouth, and immediately fired at him. He was hit, and lost all consciousness of the hellish deeds of the negroes. From the appearance of Miss Gardiner, it is plain that all the negroes must have violated her person. The unfortunate girl had not recovered sufficiently when Mr. Stanifer left to tell her story. It is doubtful if she will recover at all.—The citizens are afraid to allow their women out of their houses. A perfect reign of terror exists; all who can get away have gone, or are going. Mr. Stantifer came to this place on Thursday, for safety. We learn last evening that one of the negroes had been arrested and conveyed to the jail in Harrison.

SHALL WE?

Eight years, or nearly eight, have passed since the late lamented was elected President of the United States.

United States!

They were, indeed. Sweet the memory. Is there a heart that does not pulsate more rapidly as the memory comes freighted with recollections of that good old time? Is there an American citizen, North, South, East or West, foreign or native born, who does not sigh long and deep at the remembrance of the dear old Union?

Eight years ago this Fall, in consequence of divisions in the Democratic party, Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Presidency.

Say, if you will, that there was an error of judgment on part of the South in going.

Say (what we will never say) that the war was conducted wisely by the managers, on the part of the North.

Say that every iota of blame rests on the heads of Southern men.

Say that the Radicals have not stolen, intrigued, plundered, and needlessly tormented.

Say that Lincoln was a fine specimen, every way fitted for his high office, and worthy all affection by the American people.

Say that Beast Butler is an angel.

Swear all that the *Tribune* insists that it is necessary to swear, touching the holiness of eminent Radicals, and the wickedness of Democrats;

Swear that the National debt is a National blessing;

And yet—

Brother Democrats:

Workingmen:

Honest men:

Say—

Deliberately, calmly, honestly, unflinchingly; say whether the reign of the Radicals has not been the greatest curse which ever darkened America. Say whether the Union that *is*, is not immeasurably worse than the Union that *was*. We do not seek to excite. We do not want another war, but we want the people to *think*—There is always a large amount of sophistry in a heated canvass like the present. There is lying freely, pointedly, squarely and muchly. A great deal of fog is raised to blind the eyes of the people. But there is *one* test that cannot be concealed. No fog can hide it, no clouds obscure it, no dust to settle upon and cover it. *By their fruits ye shall know them.* Speak it in the streets; sound it on the hill-sides; publish it in the valleys; let the wings of the wind bear it everywhere.

The test is the result. It is before us. Before us in one million green graves. In one hundred thousand maimed soldiers. In one hundred thousand widows. In a nation torn, bleeding, and outraged. In a debt of $3,000,000,000.

Shall we continue an experiment which has proved so costly? Shall we?

Not beyond March 4, 1869.

A MAIDEN'S SOLILOQUY—POETRY IN PROSE.—'Tis wondrous strange how great the change since I was in my teens; then I had a beau, and a *billet deaux*, and joined the gayest scenes. But lovers now have ceased to vow; no way they now contrive—to poison, hang, or drown themselves—because I'm thirty-five. Once, if the night was e'er so bright, I ne'er abroad could roam, without—"the bliss, the honor, miss, of seeing you safe home." But now I go, through rain and snow—fatigued and scarce alive—through all the dark, without a spark—because I'm thirty-five.

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE.

Hundreds of articles for families at One Dollar each. New Fall Circular now ready. Checks 10 cts. each, describing article. Great inducements to Agents. STOCKMAN & CO., 84 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

—Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN A BLAIR, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY, being the 13th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1868, at which the following State and County officers will be elected, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

ONE PERSON to represent the district composed of the counties of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties in the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to represent the County of Cambria in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer and Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor of Cambria county.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office of M. Leavy, Esq., in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Meakin, in the village of Belsano, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in the borough of Carrolltown.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, at the house of Jacob Wagner in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the house now occupied by Peter Maltzie, in the said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house now occupied by Jesse Patterson, in the said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House in said Ward; West Ward, at Jas. Myers' Hall in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward, Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at Foster House in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospet, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Jacob Kring in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near John Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4 in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the public house of Robert Barclay in said township.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or any city or incorporated district; also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, in the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special elections in the Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st Section of said Act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a citizen of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, and who have resided in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

"In case any Clerk, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the Inspector who appointed said Clerk, or the person filling the place of such Inspector to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors, and the Judge when called on, in the relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation or that of another, that he has paid such tax, or, on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath thereof; or, second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this Act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this Act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "Tax," if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "Age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the Clerks, who shall make their notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of a person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications; and if he claims to have resided in the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, as is required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500 and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, 'Judiciary'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled 'State'; one ticket shall embrace all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member or members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled 'County'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled 'Township'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled 'Borough'; and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot boxes."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1868, and then and there to do and perform the duties required of them by law.

And further, if any Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of the same district, who shall do and perform the duties of said Judge unable to attend.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of America the ninety-first.

JOHN A. BLAIR,
Sheriff of Cambria County.

sep.17.-te.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a TRACT OF LAND situated in Chest township, Cambria county, within two miles of St. Augustine, containing 25 ACRES, about 20 of which are cleared, with a good House and Barn and a thriving orchard and excellent water on the premises. The land is productive, in good repair and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. John Douglass or J. J. Burns, Esq., St. Augustine.

CATHARINE DOUGHERTY.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Fox, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, dec'd, by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN J. TROXELL, Administrator.

HARTFORD
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of DEATH or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,

Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK

Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforseen calamity.

☞ *Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to
KERR & CO., General Agents,
April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.

☞ Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

GEIS & REUTH,
Johnstown, Pa.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND BOOK BINDERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.

☞ Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House.
Johnstown, Oct. 24, 1867.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEAT CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest
STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE
Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!
JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,
and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $5*

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.
GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
Corner Penn and Canal Sts., opposite Grain Elevator. [feb28] *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

HARVEY CHILDS. . . . LOWRIE CHILDS.
H. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

M. CRESSWELL, JOHN A. RYDER,
E. T. SLACK, WM. D. GEMMILL.
M. McDONALD,
WITH
M. CRESSWELL & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 511 Market Street,
June 20, 1867.-1y. *PHILADELPHIA.*

A. C. DIBERT,
WITH
BOKER & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CITY AND EASTERN MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 432 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth, South Side, *PHILAD A.*

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.
WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE PRICES as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the wormanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

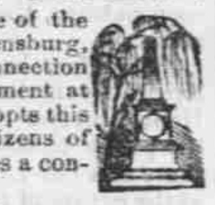
Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!



Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

☞ Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKE.
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

JOSEPH ZOLNER

HAS just opened, and offers for sale lower than they can be bought elswhere, a splendid lot of eight day and twenty-four hour CLOCKS, fine WATCHES of every description, ACCORDEONS, JEWELRY, and a variety of all articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry, done on short notice and most reasonable terms. All work warranted.—Call at his shop, High street, opposite Public School House, Ebensburg. [sep.5,'67.]

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(Conducted on the European Plan,)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,
No. 429 Liberty Street.
OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.
Fourth St., between Market and Arch,
May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

TOM. P. DAVIS,
WITH
BOYD & STROUD,
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA and GLASS,
No. 32 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
Four doors below Merchants' Hotel, PHILA.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 512 MARKET STREET,
FLEM. HOLLIDAY. PHILAD'A.

IF YOU WANT the best Cooking or Parlor Stove made in the world, go to HUNTLEY'S and get *Spear's Anti-Duster.*

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
A WASHING MACHINE
WORTH HAVING!

DOTY'S
Clothes
WASHER.
The best
ever invented
The longer
THEY ARE
Used the
better
THEY ARE
LIKED.

They are coming into general use throughout the country.

Many who sell the UNIVERSAL WRINGER keep also the DOTY WASHING MACHINE, which, although but recently introduced, is as great a *Labor* and *Clothes Saver* as the Wringer, and is destined to win public favor and patronage everywhere.

It washes *perfectly* without *wearing* or *rubbing* the clothes at all.

☞ Prices—Family Washer, $14. No. 1½ Wringer, $10.

These Machines are adopted by the *American Agriculturist* as Premiums, and endorsed by its Editors as the best in market.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the following testimonials from persons in Ebensburg who have used and learned to appreciate these valuable Machines:

Mr. G. Huntley—We have used one of Doty's Washing Machines, which we purchased from you several weeks since, and it gives entire satisfaction. We cheerfully recommend it to all housekeepers, and are free to say that we would not dispense with it for any consideration. It is a great saver of time, labor and clothes.

LINTON & SON, Mountain House.

I purchased one of Doty's Washers from Mr. G. Huntley and am delighted with it, and would recommend every housekeeper to get one. Mrs. A. M. PIPER.

Mr. G. Huntley—The Doty Washing Machine I purchased from you proves to be an article of real merit—the best I have ever seen. Considering the great relief it affords in the labor of washing and the saving of time, no family should be without it.

WM. M. JONES.

Mr. Geo. Huntley—I am delighted with the Doty Washer purchased from you.—The more I use it the better I like it. I would not be without it. It is a great saver of time and labor, and does not wear the clothes as much as the old tub and washboard. Mrs. A. BLAINE.

For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY,
May 7, 1868. 6m.* Ebensburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

THE UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER,

Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success.* For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, May 7, 1868.-1y.*

WHOLESALE
JANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St.
PHILADA.
GROCERS

PETER SIDES,
WITH
HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
N. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts.,
Jan. 22, 1867. PHILADELPHIA

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES and Forks, Spoons, &c., can be bought cheap for cash at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.